A Powerful Plea for an Irish Parliament.

Rev. Dr. Burns, President of the Wesle; an Ladies' College, Hamilton, Lecture in Goderich-A Full Report Secure for "The Signal."

The audience that greeted Alex. Burns D.D., LL.D., the well-known Methodis preacher and educationist, in Acheson's Hall, on Friday evening, was a most respectable one in every way. A considerable number had driven in from the country. Mayor Horton occupied the chair. On the platform were Ven. Archdeacon Elwoed, Father Lotz, Rev. G. R. Turk, Rev. G. F. Salton, Judge Doyle, M. C. Cameron, M.P., and Wm. Lin introducing

In introducing the lecturer the chair-

evening, too, the applause was frequent self to the field of his more prospective and rapturous. The general verdict was earns what he can till his services are no earns what he can till his services are no him to the field of his more prospective and rapturous.

thankful for the words the lecturer has uttered here this evening. The expressions with regard to Home Rule are the thoughts and feelings I have ever had. (Applause.) Poer Ireland, I love her still! She has had many disadvantages, and I do not wonder, when she has been Irish harvest reaped by men at six pence. and I do not wonder, when she has been a lrish harvest reaped by men at six personal toughts a line 1793. Several congression of the line and trodden under foot for a day and women at four pence. To talk afterwards by the great powers—at Aixla Chapelle in 1818, at Troppau and Aixla Chapelle think the word "Ireland" will be found

land, she will gather to herself many thousands of as brave fellows as ever shouldered a gun or entered a breach.

(Applause.) Let England treat Ireland tion could leave its children, who spent as James did, when he said he would treat them as men, and a more loyal and devoted people it would be impossible to and who wrote from Ireland a little find in the Empire. God save Ireland. while before he made his last trip to the (Applause.)

THE LECTURE.

Mr. President, fellow-countrymen ladies and centlemen : It is with feelings of pleasure that I rise to address you tonight, on a subject so dear to my own heart: my native land, dear old Ireland. You will excuse me if I appear to be didactic, or give you an outline of Irish history this evening. I was reared in Ireland; I never saw a history of Ireland there. If you are an Irishman, you never saw one at school. You may have been instructed in the history of Greece or Rome, but not of that of your own country. Go into the Irish schools, colleges or universities, and there is no history of Ireland to be read. Some of the histories touched upon Ireland; but they only touched upon it, and nothing more. There are Irishmen whose cheeks become with the red, white and blue they blush, turn pale, and have the blues; they reflect a color which prismatically lies between the indigo and the green, with a heavy shading of the green, when they are taken for Irishmen. Thank God I have not one drop of such unpatriotic blood in my veins and when I think or act for my country, my blood courses with a kindlier current. And this is specially the case since our native land is in sorrow, and to some extent made a byword among the nations by her chronic discontent. Her harp is at present on the willows. Her children can't help being moved by her oppression, and her tears, and with hopes they listen to he ardent hopes they listen to he ppeals for such legislation as will enable her to stand erect as an important constituent of the great empire of which she forms a part. Feeling that she is placed in a false position before the nations while deprived of the essentials of liberty, he would not be worthy of freedom who would not use both pen and voice in removing the last restriction on his country's liberties, that she might once more breathe the air of unchallenged freedom, the air of our own loved Canada, of distant Australia, of the grand Republic on our border-all children of the same mother; the air that has expanded the chests of Britons every-where, and inspired their souls, making them sing as they only can sing, "Brit-ons never shall be slaves," Irishmen

Pr.

car Chi dwa my and dwa des vey troy Wil

have sung that song for mere than a century, fondly fancying that it included them; for they manned the fleets that have so long ruled the waves, and under many a field for the establishment of Britain's interests, or the enlargment of human liberties. On every continent in the case of uncivilized tribes, self-gov both on sea and shore, in every arm of ernment is the most satisfactory gover of old England echo again with

"Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the wave

I cannot help thinking that our countrymen were always embraced in those "Britons," and were by their brave comrades in arms considered as equal spoke for about two hours and a quarter.
The lecture was a perfect magazine of historical fact. We intend to give the explain the squalor or wretchedness of But, as I said, England herself has alhistorical fact. We intend to give the address in full, but will have to carry half of it over until next week.

The applause at the conclusion was loud and long continued. During the loud and long continued. During the longer needed. His little crop being gathered, he crosses to England or the Judge Doyle, in moving a vote of thanks, said:—I think all will agree with me that a brilliant light on the Home Rule question has burst upon this of France, Germany or England-enough community tonight. Have you ever to tide him over the winter. What of heard a nobler address, or seen a more zealous or patriotic son standing upon sands and thousands of families in Irethe platform and pleading for his country? (Applause.) We would need to year to the end of it never taste meat try? (Applause.) We would need to cross the ocean, and see the great leader either beef, pork, mutton, veal or pourtors the Land League to match the spectatory. They raise these for more fortunate tables. Eggs and butter are to such gone beyond this country. Wherever almost a luxury, as indeed is anything the English language is known he also is that can be taken to market, as most of known as one of the noble and eloquent | the product of both labor and soil is known as one of the noble and eloquent the product of both labor and soil is defenders of his country's honor. (Aptaken to pay for the little patch of land French nation that the adversigns plause.) I will content myself with where stands the hovel that pretends to moving, with greater satisfaction than I shelter its pitiable inmates. Potatoes ever moved before, a vote of thanks to or porridge with butlermilk, and now the gifted and patriotic lecturer of the evening. (Applause.)

Ven. Archdeacon Elwood seconded the motion. He said:—I feel most thankful for the words the lecturer has brave fellows as ever furled a sail or shouldered a musket. I lived long enough years. I will love my native country to the end of my days, and when I die I think the word "Ireland" will be found The dissipation of Ireland is not among engraved on my heart. (Applause.)
Dr. Burns, in reply, said:—I really in Christendom has been so oppressed as like to think and talk about Ireland and ours, and that is the unprejudiced testing ours, and that is the unprejudiced testing the same ours, and that is the unprejudiced testing the same ours. say, and I think that when England will timony of every man who has visited come to herself and do justice to Ire Ireland and penetrated into the depths of her misery. I could quete authorities all night, but select one, that of a

> Soudan: "I must say from all accounts, and from my own observation, that the state of our fellow-countrymen in the parts I have named is worse than that of any people in the world, let alone Europe. I believe that these people are made as we are, that they are patient beyond belief, loyal, but at the same time broken-spirited, and desperate, livng on the verge of starvation, in places in which we would not keep our cattle. The Bulgarians, Australians, Chinese and Indians are better off than many of them are." That is the statement of no less a personage than the famous Chinese Gordon, who lately gave his life for the pacification of the Soudan, a man whose faith in God made him a hero, and whose life was freely offered for the sake of his fellow men His statement has been fully corrobor ated by the most noted Englishmen of the day—by Bright and Gladstone, by the corespondents of the leading London journals sent to Ireland for the express purpose of contradicting, if possible, these tales of suffering and sorrow. They have been confirmed by the most noted Irishmen also, by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Dufferin; also, to Wellington and Lord Dufferin; also, to our shame, by travellers from other countries, by Italians, Germans, French and Pusition with the majority is law. In Ireland the will of the minority rules, and Russians, who with one voice de-clare that "no picture drawn by the pencil, none by the pen, can possibly convey an idea of the sad reality. There is no country on the face of the earth vey an idea of the sad reality. There is no country on the face of the earth where such extreme misery exists as in Ireland." The subject is not attractive, we turn away and search for the cause or we turn away, and search for the cause or of the country, controls the legislacauses of such a state of affairs. Is it tien. In plain English, the land of Ire-

years among the Asiatic populace, both in India, China and the Isles of the Sea,

the Union Jack they have climbed the latesps and stormed the forts of Britain's foes. Shoulder to shoulder with the men of Runnymede and Bannockburn they have fought the battles of the Empire, and their blood has crimaoned may be taken for granted that every people have the right to self-government. It may be taken for granted that every people have the right to say how they shall be taken for granted that every people have the right to say how they shall be taken for granted that every people have the right to say how they shall be taken for granted that every people have the right to say how they shall be taken for granted that every people have the right to say how they shall be taken for granted that every people have the right to say how they shall be taken for granted that the same people where the right to say how they shall be taken for granted that the same people where the right to say how they shall be taken for granted that the same people where the right to say how they say the right to say how they say the right to say how they say the right to say how the right to say how they say the right to say how the right to say how they say the right to say how they say the right to say the right to say how the right to say how the right to say the right to say how the right to say how the right to say the right to say how the right to say h both on sea and shore, in every arm of the service have our countrymen shown the stuff of which heroes were made, and whou after Trafalgar or the Nile, as the shades of evening would close o'er the shattered, but victorious fleet, and the exultant tars would again break forth between decks, making the wooden walls of old England echo again with and high encomiums had been bestowed countrymen responsible for that desti-upon is. He had much pleasure in in-tution, I would draw the curtain, enter that it was written by that prince of troducing the lecturer.

Dr. Burns, who was warmly greeted,

Book of Proyerbs, or Franklin's Max. the horrid excesses of the French revo-

"From Albion first, whose ancient shrine
Was furnished with the fire already,
Columbia caught the boon divine,
And lit a flame like Albion's, steady,
The splendid gift then Gallia took,
And like a wild Bacchante raising
The brand aloft, its sparklets shook,
As she would set the world a blaxing." When the sons of France returned from

the American revolution they fancied that they had nothing to do but to de clare a republic, and to spread republican principles through Europe, and they flooded England and Europe with their inflammatory literature. France in a little while was in blaze. The crowned heads all thought that the days of monachy were numbered, and began to form alliances to suppress the spread of liberty. A circular from the Emperor of Germany, of July, 1791, invited the "would unite to avenge any furthe offences against the liberty, the honor and the safety of the king and his fami-Leybach in 1820, and at Verona in 1822, and in every congress Britain opposed the intervention of other states to prevent a people from changing its form of government, affirming even the right of revolution consistently with her own historic development. The Duke of historic development. The Duke of Wellington, England's envoy at these congresses, declared the refusal of his government to participate in any such proceedings. To the credit of the grand old empire I quote these illustrations of her inquenchable love of liberty. Had the other nations acted as she did then every nation in Europe would now enjoy constitutional rights. As it was then so it is today. Lovers of liberty the world over sent their congratulations to the peerless statesman who championed our country's rights, as a true Englishman, while tottering tyrants, and tumbling auto-crats, with their liveried lackeys, who would gladly see liberty-loving England sunk in the depths of the sea, all at once discovered a wondrous love for the British Empire, and declared with ominous shakes of the head that they saw in the enlargement of Ireland's liberties entire separation, and the dismemberment of the Empire. They are almost ready to offer their services as chief nourners at the obsequies, and their lachrymal glands are already suffused for the occasion. I judge my cause by the character of the sympathizers. America, Britain's eldest daughter sent genuine congratulations, and had I been in Gladstone's place I would rather have her sympathies than that of all the crowns and coronets on transatlantic brows.

It is worse than useless to continue to govern Irelandas she has been governed. No people worthy of liberty would submit to present vicious system without an and as a matter of course that minority sends a most vigorous protest against any change. In free countries the great-

the fate of their outraged people, and no dialectical skill or regal authority could make either priest or people doubt the divinity of the church of their fathers. Henry having confiscated the repremium on hypocrisy. The English liturgy was ordered by royal proclamation, as the King was afraid to summon a parliament. But neither Henry nor who could ask such a question could ward as Orangemen and Irishmen to against it. They merged their land only 72 were really returned by the peo troubles in the presence of this over- ple. 123 sat for nomination boroughs, worse. The policy of coercion in relig-Protestant religion being true, was it mithdrawn. The qualifications of voters not the Queen's duty to see that the people should, willingly or unwillingly, accept? Like medicine, it might in the planatory of the horrid mockery. Fourmouth be bitter, but the result would fifths of the Irish people were political justify the treatment. That might be ciphers. Irishmen have never had a feel ourselves criminal were we to regood reasoning in ordinary therapeutics, chance to govern themselves. The most main silent, while an attempt is made to but when you approach a matter that in- stirring and eventful period in Irish hisvolves the judgment and the affections, tory is the 18 years of what has been loyal sentiment towards our gracious it is the veriest heresy. In religion you called Grattan's parliament which termust satisfy the judgment, and the minated in the Union in 1800. I have moment you attempt to coerce the soul said that during the American Revolutory to the sense of all Orangemen and of the you provoke a prejudice that even truth may find insurmountable. That unhappart in securing the repeal of the Poypy course was pursued by Elizabeth, and ning's Act, and liberty to the Irish paraggravated immeasurably the calami- liament. But the meetings of the volunties and the dissatisfaction of Ireland. The Protestants of Ireland were so insignificant a minority among the Auglo-Norman colonists, as well as among the natives that Hallam, in his Constitution
The Protestants of Ireland were so insignificant a minority among the Auglo-Norman colonists, as well as among the natives that Hallam, in his Constitution
The Protestants of Ireland. But the meetings of the volunties of the country, tons petitioned against it. 700,000 petitioned against, 7,000 for it. When a work them fully to their rights, union was first presented in the Irish parliament the house was equally divided. As the Irish parliament constitution-

natives that Hallam, in his Constitution-al History of England says that "their Church was a government without sub-still as Catholics gradually enrolled only 100 members in the British parliacauses of such a state of affairs. Is it the people? the soil? the climate? or the government? The people when transferred to other lands stand amongst the most thrifty and successful. The soil, say some, "is over taxed, the population is too dense." That cannot be maintained for the government Savaral countries in companies to the soil of some, "is over taxed, the population is too dense." That cannot be maintained for a moment. Several countries in comparative comfort are much more densely populated, and the most reliable authorities affirm, (Dr. Playfair, for instance), that Ireland could support comfortably wenty to twenty-five million of people. We turn to the government of the country, and are satisfied that there lies all the trouble, and that a government by the people of the country for the people of the cou

garden of the Lord, and produce a people happy as the day is long and merry as their own meadow larks. That brings to the real subject of my address, Iroland and her right to self-government. Remember that the question has nothing to do with separation from the Empire. Home Rule in no sense implies separation. To that I shall refer hereafter. It may be taken for granted that every people have the right to say how they shall be governed, and that unless, perhaps, tin the case of uncivilized tribes, self-government. The burden of proof rests on him who denies this principle. But the principle has been repeatedly affirmed by Britain regarding other nations, and now for a long time touching her own colonies, to take the relation to the worst parts of the server of t for a long time touching her own colonies, and Australia. England acted on that principle herself in the Commonwealth. She did it again when at the reward oution the Stuarts were superseded by the house of Orange. Today the British people claim the right to say how they shall be governed, and whether by a hereditary or an elective executive. I show of no British writer worth quoting who would deny this. It is one of the curjosities of great men that our own of the stuarts were and and tilled the soil. That will land and the north of England were up of United Irishmen, and we do piedge ourselves to our country. From the reign of George II (1727-1760) no day are the descendants of those disin-the road of the country by an incessant warfare. Three-fourthead to depart to vote at elections. In the reign of George II (1727-1760) no day are the descendants of those disin-the road outlines. If a barriater. If a barriater. If a barriater herited natives, and I am safe in saying that scarcely a decade has passed since as such. No Papist to marry a Protestant; any priest celebrating such a marriage to be hanged. During all this time country is so great as to require a land then—the real owners turned adrift while foreigners and imported tenants in Ireland. In 1715 and 1745 while Scottrolland, to maintain that balance which is In intoducing the lecturer the chairman said he thought it was due to our enterprising citizen, Mr. Go. Acheson, that he should be congratulated on the comfortable and commodious hall he has provoked both the envy and the material of the world. I have possible and commodious hall he has provoked both the envy and the should be congratulated on the comfortable and commodious hall he has provoked both the envy and the material training that it was not completed, and hurricelly prepared for the meeting that evening, yet it presented a most creditable appearance. He thought the town was under an other than the should be congratulated on the commodious hall he has been not limited that my country was in sorrow. Poverty and deep seated destitution and richness of imagination he was appeared to the presented a most creditable appearance. He thought the town was under an other than the should be congratulated on the commodious hall he had been not land the admiration of the world. I have been done that the curtosities of great men that our own Edmund Burke, (the man of whom Maccount and the prevation of our liberation of the world and tilled the soil. That will esplain do not need to explain the fact that nearly all the town the application of the world and tilled the soil. That will esplain do not need to be curtosities of great men that our own explain the fact that nearly all the town the splain where world and tilled the soil. That will esplain do not have explain the fact that nearly all the town the curtosities of great men that our own explain the servation of our liberation of the leaf and and tilled the soil. That will esplain the fact that nearly all the curtosities of great men that our own explain the fact that nearly all the town the surplaint of the fact that nearly all the town the surplaint of the left and the motivation of the left and the motivation of the left and the fact that nearly all the visions. But Edmund the admiration of the world the soil. That will appear the proverty of the world that the reign of Henry VIII. In 1641 the House and outrages, of barbarous laws barbarously executed. Of course in every case, the rebels were the rightful owners of the country—the ignorant "Irish enermy" as they were officially designated, who could not gracefully recognize the fequity of being kicked off their own farm, and then charged an exorbitant rent for the use of it. The laws of that the period would make a Zulu blush, and it is no exaggeration to say that the natives had no rights but to be abused and trampled on by alien usurpers. All the offices of state were closed against the Irish. In 1356 it was decreed that no one born in Ireland should hold a command in any of the towns or castles. No Irishman could be inducted into a living. The colonists were empowered to take the Irish. To trade with them was fellow. But bitter and destructive as were loved at all to arms, and ere long 50,000 men to consider the propriety of a petition to a petition to arms, and ere long 50,000 men to consider the propriety of a petition to the firsh. To trade with them was fellow. Rouse, on Saturday next, at noon, to consider the propriety of a petition to parliament in favor of our Roman Catholic brethren." That call was signed by the names of 53 Protestants, and no ony. But bitter and destructive as were call to arms, and ere long 50,000 men the struggles between the natives and these Anglo-Norman usurpers, they were enrolled. Under the pressure of the unjust trade restrictions that had crippled Ireland were into their contests. The Reformation, for which Germany and England had for which Germany and England had been prepared by repeated strictures on the church and clergy spread in these countries with erea; and on the countries with erea; and so the countries are call to arms, and ere long 50,000 men the countries to a parliament in favor of our Roman Catheries the American war, and the Irish volunters or countries were enrolled. Under the pressure of the American war, and the Irish volunters or countries the countries of the unjust trade restrictions of the names of 53 Protestants, and not to be the countries of the unjust trade restrictions of the unjust trade restriction of the names of 53 P the church and clergy spread in these countries with great rapidity, and the Protestant religion was ere long the religion of England. In the days when the Church was united and wealthy, rich in lands, houses, palces and patronage, it fell into the sins at the centre of riches and luxury both on the continent and in England, and was severely criticised by the purer spirits within its own fold as well as by open enemies. This is simply a matter of history. But the Church in Ireland are the only power competent to take today. Belfast saw another society called the crisis in English history? Simply this—the first this crisis in English history? Simply this—the forest of Parliamentary Reform," started the following year. Its principles were almost identical with those of the United Irishmen. Papers were land are the only power competent to take today. Belfast saw another society called the crisis in English history? Simply this—the forest of Parliamentary Reform," started the following year. Its principles were almost identical with those of the United Irishmen. Papers were the unity power competent to take today. Belfast saw another society called the crisis in English history? Simply this—the first article the following year. Its principles were almost identical with those of the United Irishmen. Papers were the unity power competent to save the following year. Its principles were almost identical with those of the United Irishmen. Papers were the unity power competent to instance, were imprudent and compromised men who had no sympathy with rebellion. But I need not dwell here. The first and the cause, and some of the united instance, were imprudent and compromised men who had no sympathy with rebellion. But I need not dwell here. The first and the cause and some of the united instance, were imprudent and compromised men who had no sympathy with rebellion. But I need not dwell here. The first and the cause, and some of the united instance, were imprudent and compromised men who had no sympathy with rebellion. But a matter of history. But the Church in Ireland had never been troubled with the abuses and corruptions that had degraded the Church in England and on the continent. The Irish priests were a hard working, poorly paid class of men, who through all the long night of terror from Henry II to Henry VIII had kept the fires of religion. A similar meeting was burning ou the alters. They had shared the influence of Fox in the Comburning on the altars. They had shared through the influence of Fox in the Com- excesses followed the persistent refusal mons, granted the repeal of the Poy-ning's Act that emancipated the Irish parliament from the English Council to over 138,000 troops were it Ireland when which it had been subjected since 1494.
But while securing freedom to make cherished scheme of a union of Great ligious houses of England and closed their own laws, they at the same time by force, turned his attention to them by force, turned his attention to tion by British parliament which tion of the country in 1799. Yet nothing guise of religion a farce that was an inequired every member of both guise of religion a farce that was an inequired every member of both the declaration of the country in 1799. Yet nothing to the declaration of the country in 1799. Yet nothing to the declaration of the country in 1799. guise of religion a farce that was an insult to reason and all that in any age
constitutes true religion, an outrage on
the professed principles of Protestantism. people by act of parliament, which is being interpreted: Government putting a list amusing to hear an opponent of Home furnished. is amusing to hear an opponent of Home furnished.
Rule ask the question, "Why did not Orange Orange Lodge, No. 882, at Newton

his successor, Edward VI, could bend the Irish people, and so intense was the liament. In no sense of the term was tive union which now or at any other feeling on the act of uniformity, that. for the time, the native Celt and the Anglo Norman made common cause sat in parliament. Of the 300 members, Ireland." EDMUND BEATTY, Master. Lodges Nos. 780 and 785, Dublin, March 16th, 1800. Resolved—"That shadowing wrong. The accession of shadowing wrong. The accession of Elizabeth only rendered Irish matters peers directly appointed these legislations of the Constitution of 1782 under which uncountry has advanced to greatness, worse. The policy of coercion in religious could secure the election of 10 ion was carried even further. The Book of Common Prayer was substituted for members, and controlled the election of and will inviolably maintain, and we are the Mass; all subjects were bound to attend the Protestant church, and every sion of the elective franchise to Catholics fellow-subjects in every legal and proper other was declared illegal. In England introduced in the convention of volunmethod to oppose so destructive a measthis had been done without any marked teers during the early years of that par-friction, and why not in Ireland? The liament, but in every case it had to be Lodge 391, Wattle Bridge, Co. Fer-

managh, 1st March, 1800. Resolved-"That strongly attached to the constitu-tion of 1782, a settlement ratefied in the most unequivocal manner, so far as the faith of nations is binding, we should extinguish it—That impressed with every Sovereign, we trust that the measure of the legislative union, which is contrary JOHN MOORE, Master.

Orangemen were more pronounced than Catholics. Protestant corpor-

parliament take t continuance of the dishment to be a the union." Sin 1801, Ireland haland. It was a fe conditions were the religious cont and the issue is been expected.
of Ireland contintion. With the Connell that disg ing nothing but the land laws to chize was imparti ment removed t

A BANK

The Moreton affair in the nor es. Each branch ager, with high and liberty to do for the central great confidence thing worked ve cessfully. All t who had been employ and wer thought much o gentry. Well business alone in my eff

only clerk, show was Mr Sherris. ing in the city, mercial men. things before fro He was a mai men of the same "Stanning," s in your line one has consulted me can keep your t teeth, or you'd n me. Well, keep no one knows client, you, me Moreton bank is nobody knows. out. Here's you to Mr Dale, the as you can. Do tion. Good mor Well, I was re by 6 that eveni

Moreton ; a big b should say there and property abo I saw Mr Dale was a keen sort eyes, quick voic tache and heard. ty, and very ni dren. They ma me take refreshn Dale had evident told no one of n ing the note from said :-

some good hou ment ?" I said yes, of man. Even you maid, and in or to what our busi to begot, if we n

Well, by and good night. S pretty woman, band by fifteen and they seemed but she wasn't, by him with me ing rather chil someone to help door closed behi to me with me ry and perplexit Briefly sketch me. Robberies

curred for som

traced. Every every precaution self counted and Yet at different irregular interv He had, being in his monthly tors, and he sentitive to the ing his or the b mentioned it to nephew or head There was suc supervision an the Moreton b work, appeari knowledge of a cept the thief As for the nephews and

old head cas nephews were er and sister phus Dale and were all respen one Mason, w excellent your I immediat mind to kee young man, mirable reput they were tak a larger one one-mostly

I listened t and theories,